

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

a 3377
4
56
United States
Department of
Agriculture
Foreign
Agricultural
Service
com
3

Foreign Agriculture Circular

Horticultural Products

FHORT 6-85
June 1985

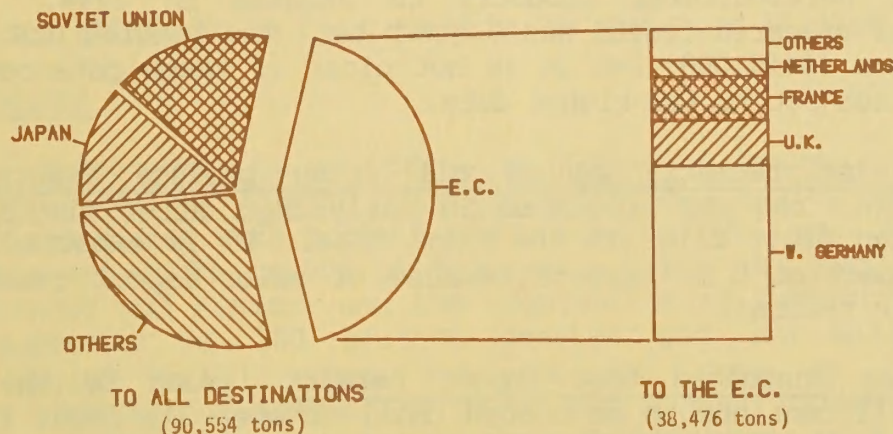
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

FEATURES:	Southern Hemisphere Raisins and Dried Prunes.....	Page 9
	Caribbean Basin Initiative.....	Page 14
DEPARTMENTS:	Commodity Update.....	Page 2
	U.S. Exports of Selected Horticultural Products.....	Page 20
	U.S. Imports of Selected Horticultural Products.....	Page 24

EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. horticultural export earnings during April 1985 were valued at \$214 million, 3 percent over April 1984. A larger fresh orange movement together with improved grapefruit prices and heavier sales of concentrated orange and grapefruit juice helped to generate a much stronger showing by the citrus sector. Almonds continue to record larger sales and are pushing the tree nut category into higher ground. Shelled almond exports during the current marketing year, shown in the graph below, are valued at \$250 million compared to \$153 million during the same period a year earlier. Horticultural exports for entire fiscal year (FY) 1985 (October 1984-September 1985) are projected at \$2.6 billion, the same as in FY 1984.

U.S. EXPORTS OF SHELLED ALMONDS JULY 1984 - APRIL 1985



For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter=26.42 gallons & 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

COMMODITY UPDATE

COMMODITY UPDATE

General Developments

--Change of format: Items previously included in the Market Access and Opportunities and Market Promotion sections now appear in an expanded Commodity Update section. The Commodity Update section is subdivided by commodity groups.

--Korea plans to liberalize imports of almonds, fresh grapefruit, fresh cherries, canned corn, tomato catsup and some beverage bases on July 1, 1985. These products will be moved from the import-restricted list to the automatic approval category, meaning that they can be imported for general consumption without quantitative restrictions. This action is expected to open up significant new marketing opportunities for U.S. exporters. Imports of cherries, grapefruit and canned corn had been restricted to use in tourist hotels. Almond imports had been limited by a system linking them to the volume of Korean chestnut exports.

--Portugal recently amended its labeling regulations to bring them more into conformity with European Community (EC) regulations, in preparation for Portugal's accession to the EC. The amended regulations provide that food labels must show the trade name or brand, maximum shelf life, net quantity, and the name and address of the producer and importer. This information must be in Portuguese but also can be in other languages. The United States exported \$539,000 worth of horticultural products to Portugal in 1984, mostly dried prunes and dried vegetables.

--On May 20, 1985 Jamaica more than doubled "stamp duties" (import duties) on fresh potatoes and potato products and on all prepared fruits and vegetables except raisins and dried prunes. The new duty is 95 percent ad valorem compared to the old rate of 40 percent. Raisins and prunes will continue to be assessed the 40 percent rate. This sharp increase in duties is intended to curb imports and protect local production. The United States exported \$3.6 million of horticultural products to Jamaica in 1984. About one-third consisted of prepared fruits and vegetables. The leading U.S. export item was seed potatoes (\$410,000) but it is not clear if these potatoes, or only table stock, are subject to the higher duty.

--Jamaica also recently banned all fresh produce imports shipped from Florida. This ban was announced in early May, after the capture of a few Mediterranean fruit flies in the Miami area. It is expected to have little, if any, impact on U.S. exports because of prior import restrictions imposed for economic reasons.

--Mexico has announced that import permits issued by the Secretariat of Commerce will continue to be needed until October 31, 1986, for the following products: fresh potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, onions, tomatoes, celery, garlic, apples, pears, cherries, almonds and pecans.

--Malaysia is considering the adoption of new food regulations that could adversely affect the \$25 million of U.S. horticultural products exported to that country. One major problem area is the proposed requirement that food labels be in the Bahasa Malaysian language—an obstacle for U.S. exporters who would have to obtain special labels for a relatively small market. Stickering of the required information on existing labels apparently would not be allowed.

Labels would have to include the following information:

- Designation or description of the product.
- Net weight, volume, or count.
- Identification of food additives.
- Identification of mixed, blended or compounded foods.
- List of ingredients, in descending order of proportions, where more than two ingredients other than water, minerals and vitamins are present.
- Names and addresses of the manufacturer and importer.

Expiration dates (shelf life) would be required for fruit and vegetable juices. In addition, labels for fruit juices with sugar added would have to include the words "contains _____% added sugar."

The proposed regulations establish a positive list of pesticide residue tolerances for food products as follows:

<u>Pesticide</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Tolerance</u> (p.p.m.)
OPP	Apples, pears	10
OPP	Citrus	70
Ethoxyguin	Apples, pears	3
Benomyl	All fruit	0
Methyl bromide	All fruit	50
Captan	Apples, pears	15
Sulfur dioxide	Dried fruit	2,000
Sorbic acid	Dried fruit	0

The tolerance for aflatoxin in food would be 15 parts per billion.

Citrus and Products

--The Spanish Government is providing a 7-billion peseta (\$39 million) subsidized credit line for citrus exporters which will assist the industry in repaying loans contracted with private banks prior to the January freeze. The government loans are to be repaid in four years, with one year's grace. The Ministry of Economy and Finance and the Spanish Citrus Committee have agreed to provide subsidies of 300 million pesetas and 200 million pesetas, respectively, which will reduce the interest rate by 3 points to 10.5 percent. Although exporters had asked for a much larger credit line, they have welcomed the government assistance. Fruit losses as a result of the freeze totaled 1.0 million metric tons, including 750,000 tons that would have been destined for export.

COMMODITY UPDATE

Fresh Non-Citrus Fruit

--The 1984/85 U.S. fresh grape export season is nearly complete, and results for June-March show a 21 percent gain in offshore movement over 1983/84. During that period, 25,280 metric tons valued at \$27.6 million were exported to offshore markets. Far East countries registered the greatest gain in purchases, buying 19,082 tons, 40 percent more than a year ago and close to the record purchases in 1982/83. Hong Kong accounted for almost one-half of the sales to Far East countries, while Singapore, Taiwan and Japan followed in importance. Higher quality and longer shelf life of the 1984 U.S. crop likely were major reasons for the increased sales.

--U.S. exports of fresh apples to Taiwan, which dropped sharply in calendar year 1984, show a 27 percent increase during the first 3 months of 1985. Export earnings for January-March 1985 were \$16.4 million, up 37 percent.

TAIWAN: FRESH APPLE SUPPLIES AND U.S. SHARE
(METRIC TONS)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
DOMESTIC PRODUCTION	17,543	21,828	19,876	14,934	11,044	11,963	NA
IMPORTS	8,692	35,266	56,391	75,436	50,835	76,938	45,592
UNITED STATES	3,965	33,981	48,580	71,492	38,367	57,542	31,708
OTHERS:	4,727	1,284	7,811	3,944	12,468	19,397	13,884
AUSTRALIA	0	0	772	0	220	0	0
CANADA	581	1,284	3,288	2,924	5,714	10,910	6,863
CHILE	0	0	1,425	0	2,652	5,911	1,302
FRANCE	0	0	0	0	8	20	0
JAPAN	901	0	688	162	238	400	402
KOREA	2,700	0	11	153	1,950	783	3,281
NEW ZEALAND	182	0	1,066	705	1,144	1,373	2,036
SOUTH AFRICA	363	0	562	0	544	0	0
U.S. SHARE OF IMPORTS	46%	96%	86%	95%	75%	75%	70%
TOTAL SUPPLY	26,235	57,094	76,267	90,370	61,879	88,901	NA
IMPORT SHARE	33%	62%	74%	83%	82%	87%	NA

SOURCE: TAIWAN AGRICULTURAL YEARBOOK, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTRY; "THE TRADE OF CHINA (TAIWAN DISTRICT),"
STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS

--Brazil reduced its quota on imports of Argentine apples from 350,000 boxes to 280,000 boxes (about 5,300 tons) monthly. The quota applies to apples imported between April and August, the period during which Brazilian apples are marketed. Brazil's 1984 apple crop is estimated at 205,000 metric tons, about twice the 1983 crop. Exports to Brazil accounted for 50 percent of all Argentine fresh apple exports in 1983.

Dried Fruit and Nuts

--California exporters shipped significant quantities of almonds and dried prunes to Algeria in March and April 1985. These shipments consisted of a total of 5,000 metric tons of shelled almonds valued at \$13.8 million, and 3,173 tons of prunes valued at \$4.1 million. All horticultural imports into Algeria are made by the state-trading agency ENAFLA. This agency first purchased almonds directly from California in 1984 (2,082 tons) after buying from Mediterranean countries in previous years. The California prune purchase in 1985 was the first for Algeria, at least in recent history. Algeria previously had bought prunes from France. These were labeled "Santa Clara" prunes and probably were California prunes processed and packaged in France.

--U.S. exports of almonds (both shelled and inshell) rose significantly during July 1984-April 1985 compared with a similar period in 1983/84, and revenues from all almond exports were valued \$312 million, up 41 percent. Exports of shelled almonds increased 85 percent. Shipments to the European Community were up 69 percent and the Soviet Union's purchase of 15,493 tons was the largest in recent years. Exports to the Middle East, boosted by a significant increase to Saudi Arabia, were up 37 percent. Shelled almond movement to Algeria (5,000 tons) and to other West European countries (9,200 tons) also was up sharply. Exports of inshell almonds were double the 1983-84 level.

Other Processed Fruit

--As the new 1985/86 crop year begins, U.S. canned peach production is expected to be two to four percent below last year. Carryin stocks, however, are two to three times greater than last year, so that total supply should be seven to twelve percent larger than last year. Early estimates indicate a lower canned pear pack, combined with record low carryin. Fruit cocktail supply also is expected to be small. Overall canned deciduous exports remain dismal. June 1984 through April 1985 figures show peach exports down 28 percent from the comparable period of the previous year. Pears and fruit cocktail show smaller export declines.

Vegetables

--Oman has established seasonal import duties on some fresh vegetables and watermelons to protect local production. A 20 percent seasonal duty applies to tomatoes, cauliflower and watermelons, and a 15 percent duty to eggplant, cabbage and chile peppers. The duties on tomatoes, eggplant, peppers, and cauliflower apply from February 1 to May 15, the duty on watermelons from May 1 to July 15, and the tariff on cabbage from February 1 to June 15. Imports during the rest of the year enter duty-free. The United States exported only one ton of fresh vegetables directly to Oman in 1984. Most U.S. products entering Oman are transhipped by truck from Dubai, in the United Arab Emirates.

--Shortages of potatoes are expected in Peru during the last quarter of 1985 because of sharply reduced plantings. In the coastal region, which supplies 10 to 15 percent of Peru's potato production, plantings may be down by as much as 75 percent because of low prices and a lack of bank credit. This reduction could open up sales opportunities for U.S. potato exporters.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--The Italian government recently announced an "interprofessional agreement" on processed tomatoes which sets a production quota (eligible for subsidy) for tomatoes for processing of 3.6 million tons for 1985. The production quota will be subdivided among the three tomato grower associations. Tomato acreage in the future will be contracted only with the associations. The 3.6 million tons also will be allocated among individual canneries. Although recent reports indicate canners are reluctant to decide on individual quota allocations, it appears that the Italian government is determined to set tighter limits on production.

Nursery Products

--U.S. imports of fresh cut flowers, mainly roses and carnations, have increased dramatically over the past several years. Colombia was the principal supplier, accounting for 76 percent of roses, 93 percent of standard carnations and 46 percent of all other cut flowers. Import values of flowers in 1984 were \$37.8 million for roses, \$50.8 million for standard carnations and \$125.6 million for other flowers on a f.o.b. basis.

U.S. IMPORTS OF FRESH CUT FLOWERS
(1,000 stems)

Country of Origin	1982	1983	1984	Total to Date 1/	
				1984	1985
Roses					
Colombia.....	72,867	96,077	100,288	36,605	38,232
Israel.....	5,138	3,587	4,396	1,955	2,313
Netherlands.....	5,092	6,190	9,656	2,283	2,473
Guatemala.....	2,503	6,071	5,251	1,332	2,055
Mexico.....	817	2,624	3,403	801	1,687
Others.....	3,694	5,756	6,158	1,861	3,499
Total.....	90,111	120,305	129,152	44,837	50,259
Carnations (standard)					
Colombia.....	458,190	532,281	569,946	202,385	224,598
Mexico.....	22,681	17,998	18,009	7,307	7,268
Netherlands.....	4,131	6,824	9,711	1,589	950
Peru.....	7,814	6,822	6,451	4,914	310
Others.....	4,739	6,162	10,304	3,890	7,584
Total.....	497,555	570,087	614,421	220,085	240,710
Chrysanthemums.....	26,183	27,095	30,581	8,845	9,579
Pompon Chrysanthemums(bunches).....	53,030	61,333	58,320	19,572	21,705
Daisies.....	36,438	34,417	26,301	12,405	4,731
Statice.....	36,734	35,495	62,884	22,548	29,928
Tulips.....	13,323	20,116	33,177	23,466	33,060
Gypsophila.....	13,348	20,668	27,777	10,296	14,827
Iris.....	9,886	13,690	20,820	8,665	11,482
Lillies.....	20,064	27,570	26,864	6,041	5,390
Chamaedorea.....	319,932	245,001	265,541	85,634	93,001
Freesia.....	10,416	15,942	24,045	8,220	9,060
Gladioli.....	791	1,241	1,989	402	897
Miscellaneous Fern.....	74,565	78,396	59,232	25,626	5,326
Orchids-Cymbidiums (blooms).....	1,168	1,914	3,188	711	789
Orchids-Others.....	4,242	5,400	7,628	2,027	3,062
Carnations, Minatures(bunches).....	9,504	14,732	13,158	2,203	2,742
Lilac.....	516	700	1,002	642	802
Other Ornamentals.....	28,597	41,312	72,608	23,190	36,497

1/ January-April 20

SOURCE: Federal-State Market News Service

June 1985

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, USDA/FAS

--Area planted to flowers in Colombia increased by 4 percent to 1,375 hectares in 1984. Sixty-five percent of the output is carnations and 8 percent is roses. Seventy percent of the growers are located near Bogota and the remainder are in the Medellin and Cali areas. In 1984, 85 percent of the output was exported. Exports totaled 49,000 tons (106 million dozen) of flowers valued at \$150 million. The United States took 86 percent of export shipments. On March 15, 1984, the Colombian government increased the CERT (tax rebate) for fresh cut flower exports to destinations other than the United States from 5 to 20 percent of export value. The CERT for U.S. shipments stayed at one percent.

--Natural gas prices for Dutch greenhouse growers will be raised following a May 3 ruling by the European Council of Justice. The court cited the "disastrous effects" of the advantageous gas prices received by these growers since last September. It is rumored that gas prices will be increased by about 10 percent. Dutch growers are concerned because approximately 25 to 30 percent of their costs of production are energy-related. There are about 9,000 greenhouse growers in the Netherlands.

U.S. IMPORTS OF CUT FLOWERS AND BULBS FROM THE NETHERLANDS

Item	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
<u>Cut Flowers</u>					
Quantity (1,000).....	NA	NA	NA	17,630	26,254
Value (\$1,000).....	6,634	13,146	21,938	33,909	50,209
<u>Bulbs and Corms</u>					
Quantity (1,000).....	525,183	514,415	516,721	603,870	750,487
Value (\$1,000).....	37,724	36,514	36,794	38,761	47,032

NA indicates not available.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

Wine, Beer, and Hops

--The Japanese Government has decided that imports of wine coolers are to be classified under tariff category 22.07-200, "other fermented beverages, other than sake." This category carries an import duty of 77 yen (\$0.30) per liter, the lowest duty among the tariff categories considered by Japan for classification of coolers.

COMMODITY UPDATE

--The Liquor Control Board of Quebec (SAQ) has decided to franchise some of its retail store operations. The franchising of these stores will be a pilot project, with Montreal the target area. Initially 126 outlets will be sold under 10 year renewable franchises through public bids. Liquor manufacturers, importers, and grocery chains will not be eligible.

The SAQ has monopoly control over the sale of alcoholic beverages in Quebec. The franchising of some of its outlets represents a step towards a more liberalized approach to sales, although the SAQ will retain control of importation and transportation and will set minimum prices. In addition, the SAQ will impose strict controls on the outlets' facades, requiring Quebec flags and SAQ logos.

--Japan recorded a sharp drop in imports of beer made from malt in 1984. Total imports were more than halved to 10.5 million liters after having increased in each of the previous two years.

Item	:	1981	1982	1983	1984
	:				
	:				
	:	-----Million Liters-----			
Total beer imports.....:		16.7	20.0	21.4	10.5
Imports from U.S.....:		9.4	12.4	15.5	5.1
U.S. share.....:		56%	62%	72%	49%
	:				

Virtually the entire decline was due to reduced purchases from the United States. The drop in imports of U.S. beer reflects the beginning of production under license in Japan of the most popular American brand in Japan. Previously this brand had been imported.

--Japan's imports of bottled wine during January-April 1985 totaled 5.56 million liters, 20 percent greater than the corresponding period a year earlier, reflecting increased shipments from France, West Germany, Italy, and Australia. Imports from the United States, at 386,000 liters, were off 2 percent. The strong dollar and effective marketing programs by competing suppliers made wines from those sources more attractive to Japanese consumers. Imports of bulk wines during the first four months of 1985 were 7.7 million liters, off 17 percent from the similar 1984 period, as importers were delaying purchases in anticipation of tariff cuts that recently went into effect. Reduced duties also are expected to stimulate growth in bottled wine imports.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE RAISIN SITUATIONProduction

Output of raisins by the Southern Hemisphere countries is expected to decline by over 20,000 metric tons, 18 percent, in 1985. Most of the decline in production among the four countries considered--Argentina, Australia, Chile and South Africa--is attributable to Australia. The smaller harvest will lead to a slight reduction in export sales, mainly to Western Europe.

RAISINS: STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS IN SELECTED
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES 1/
(1,000 Metric tons)

COUNTRY	BEGINNING STOCKS			PRODUCTION			EXPORTS		
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985
Argentina.....	1.4	1.9	2.7	8.0	7.0	6.0	2.6	1.2	1.0
Australia <u>2/</u>	16.6	11.7	16.1	80.0	83.0	63.0	56.6	51.0	45.0
Chile.....	.5	.4	.2	3.3	3.8	4.2	2.8	3.4	3.5
South Africa <u>3/</u> ..	4.8	10.5	8.0	32.9	29.8	27.8	18.5	24.8	23.7
Total.....	23.3	24.5	27.0	124.2	123.6	101.0	80.5	80.4	73.2

1/ 1985 figures are forecasts. 2/ Includes sultanas and lexia raisins (mostly muscats). 3/ Year begins the preceding December and ends in November. Includes sultanas and raisins.

According to local analysts, Australia's 1985 raisin harvest was of excellent quality with the percentage of 5 Crown, light colored fruit the highest ever. Late season rain damage was insignificant. The crop was much smaller than last year due to the strong competition from wineries for the Gordo variety of grapes and lower yields from small, non-irrigated holdings.

In South Africa, the hot, arid climate of the Northern and Northwestern Cape, especially the Orange River Area, coupled with a good supply of irrigation water created a favorable atmosphere for the rapid expansion in raisin grape production over the past decade. Not all of the raisin type grapes are dried, as wineries have taken ever-increasing quantities and an interest in the fresh market, both domestic and export, has developed.

The 1985 raisin crop suffered a rare hazard, rain during the drying period. Production estimates by type are shown in the table found on the following page.

RAISINS

SOUTH AFRICA: DRIED VINE FRUIT PRODUCTION BY TYPE, 1983-85 (Metric Tons)

Types	1983	1984 <u>1/</u>	1985 <u>2/</u>
Sultana Types			
Unbleached.....	10,733	9,245	8,750
Thompson Seedless.....	18,544	16,412	15,500
Bleached.....	2,514	3,078	2,750
Subtotal.....	31,791	28,735	27,000
Other Raisins.....	1,107	1,104	750
Total.....	32,898	29,839	27,750

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimate.

SOURCE: South Africa Dried Fruit Industry.

Continued growth in Chile's fresh table grape industry during 1985 is likely to result in an increase in output of their principal by-product--raisins from culls. Nearly 25 percent of table grape vineyards still have not reached bearing age; further expansion in raisin output is likely over the next 2 or 3 years.

Hailstorms in Argentina's Mendoza Province adversely affected raisin grape production, but weather conditions were fairly good in the other major producing provinces of San Juan and Catamarca. The 1,000 ton reduction in raisin output for 1985 mostly resulted from a shift in grape utilization for raisins to utilization for wine due to sharply higher wine prices. Argentina produces two types of raisins, a seeded muscat without stems used for baking, especially in fruit cakes, and seedless sultanas for table use and industrial users.

Trade

Export prospects for Australia's small but high quality 1985 raisin pack appear to be the best in several years, with prices likely to average well above last year's 650 Australian dollars per metric ton (\$572). Near-record carryover stocks will help to offset reduced output from the 1985 crop. Stocks had accumulated because grower prices were set too high last season and had to be recovered by increased sales on the higher-priced domestic market.

AUSTRALIA: SULTANA AND LEXIA RAISIN TRADE, 1984 1/

Exports		:	Imports	
Destination	Metric Tons	:	Origin	Metric Tons
Canada	13,128	:	Greece	2,067
West Germany	13,920	:	Turkey	177
United Kingdom	4,512	:	United States	1,087
France	2,366	:	Other	3
New Zealand	5,339	:		
Japan	2,341	:		
India	1,907	:		
Other	7,521	:		
Total	51,034	:	Total	3,334

Although South Africa's raisin crop will be smaller and of lower average quality than in 1984, exports again are expected to exceed 20,000 tons.

SOUTH AFRICA: RAISIN EXPORTS
BY DESTINATION, 1980-83
(Metric Tons)

Country of Destination	1980	1981	1982	1983
Germany, Fed. Rep.....	2,731	3,760	2,254	3,644
Netherlands.....	250	625	437	635
United Kingdom.....	9,632	8,101	6,574	6,841
Japan.....	2,484	3,076	2,417	1,962
Canada.....	252	739	1,546	2,034
Others.....	3,122	3,442	2,797	3,356
Total.....	18,471	19,743	16,025	18,472

SOURCE: South Africa Dried Fruit Industry.

Chile's exports amounted to 3,400 tons in 1984, a record. A sharp increase in sales to Peru, its largest market, more than compensated for a drop in exports to Brazil. A further increase in exports is expected in 1985 with new markets expected to grow in importance.

RAISINS

Policies and Prices

The Australian Government recently announced new aid measures aimed at restructuring rural industries, including the dried vine fruits industry. The intent is to make them more responsive to market forces while at the same time cushioning their effect on low income producers. A 5 million Australian dollar (\$4.5 million) fund of Commonwealth and State money is to be provided to underwrite 80 percent of the adjustment costs until 1990, down from the present 95 percent. There also will be a gradual reduction in the maximum subsidy from the present 35 percent to 15 percent by that date. The subsidy scheme is designed to equalize returns from export sales with those from the higher priced domestic market.

High domestic market prices during 1984 led to countervailing duties being placed on raisin imports from Greece and an inquiry into allegations that fruit from the United States was being dumped in Australia at below cost.

Although the South African dried fruit industry actively promotes production of certain types of dried fruit through extension activities and research in collaboration with other fruit users, no subsidies or export credits are offered. Customs duties collected on dried fruit imports can be rebated if a deficit supply situation develops.

The Government of Argentina in October 1984 established a 6 percent export tax on raisins which was rescinded in March 1985.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE DRIED PRUNE SITUATION

Production

Southern Hemisphere dried prune production in 1985 is estimated to be slightly above last year's level because of increased production in Australia and Chile.

DRIED PRUNES: STOCKS, PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS
IN SELECTED SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE COUNTRIES, 1983-85
(1,000 metric tons)

Country	Beginning Stocks			Production			Exports			1/
	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	1983	1984	1985	
Argentina....	.7	.3	.9	6.0	6.5	6.5	5.1	4.5	4.5	
Australia....	.1	.3	.6	3.7	2.3	3.0	.2	.2	.3	
Chile.....	.3	.5	.6	4.0	4.4	5.0	2.9	3.5	4.2	
South Africa..	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	.1	---	---	
Total.....	2.7	2.6	3.7	15.7	15.3	16.4	8.3	8.2	9.0	

1/ Forecast.

SOURCE: Reports from Agricultural Counselors and Attaches.

In Argentina, the unfavorable weather conditions which adversely affected raisin grape production in Mendoza Province, also reduced fresh prune production. Crop quality is considered only fair because of hailstorm damage and the failure of many farmers to prune their trees, a consequence of the tight economic situation. Dried prune exports are expected to remain unchanged in 1985 at 4,500 tons, with Brazil likely to continue as the major purchaser.

Although maturation was later than normal, favorable weather conditions in Australia led to medium to heavy yields in the main producing area and a crop well above last year's disappointing result.

South African producers have been reluctant to expand dried prune production because of the unpredictable bearing habits of their plum trees. Production is adequate to meet domestic consumer needs. Prunes also are an important ingredient in fruit mixtures marketed for export. Local output does not cover total domestic and export demand which necessitates some South African prune imports.

New orchards in Chile and the maturation of several others should raise dried prune output. However, the wet spring in 1984 is expected to raise the proportion of lower class prunes because of increased splitting. ASPROCICA (the dried prune association) projects dried prune production to rise to 7,500-7,900 metric tons by 1989.

At 3,477 tons in 1984, Chilean dried prune exports were up 19 percent from 1983. Declining sales to Brazil, Chile's largest regional market, were offset by increased sales to Peru. If market conditions in Latin America deteriorate, Chile may look to the United States as an alternate market for the larger quantity expected to be available for export in 1985.

C. Milton Anderson, 447-2252

CARIBBEAN BASIN INITIATIVE

The Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), in effect since January 1, 1984, shows some promise for success in promoting horticultural trade with the United States. However, long term growth for Caribbean Basin exports of horticultural products to the United States depends on the ability of producers and shippers in the Caribbean region to obtain investment credit for project startups.

The CBI grants duty-free access to the U.S. market to 21 beneficiary countries in Central America and the Caribbean ^{1/}. Duty-free treatment, effective through 1995, applies to all products except textiles and apparel, leather goods and footwear, petroleum and petroleum products, processed tuna, and watches and watch parts. The CBI legislation provides a "fast-track" safeguard provision for perishable agricultural commodities, under which import duties may be restored within 21 days if increased imports of these commodities from CBI beneficiaries are shown to be causing injury to a U.S. industry. A final determination of injury subsequently must be made by the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC), under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Traditionally, the Caribbean Basin (CB) beneficiary countries have not been large suppliers of horticultural products to the United States, except for bananas and plantains, which accounted for 75 percent of the \$492 million of U.S. horticultural imports from these countries last year. Imports of all horticultural products from beneficiary countries accounted for 8 percent of total U.S. horticultural imports in 1984, but when bananas and plantains are excluded, the share drops to 2 percent. In 1984, \$41.5 million, (8 percent) of U.S. horticultural product imports from CBI beneficiaries consisted of otherwise dutiable items. The remainder would have been duty-free even without the CBI program.

Basic impediments to growth of beneficiary country exports of horticultural products to the U.S. market are limited investment credit availability, poor marketing facilities and inadequate fruit and vegetable inspection and grading systems. Potential producers and investors in horticultural project startups face limited credit availabilities within the beneficiary countries.

The marketing systems for fruits and vegetables in most CB beneficiary countries are poorly organized, and usually involve a large number of middlemen between the farmer and consumer. Transportation in most instances is expensive because of poor road conditions. Inspection and grading of horticultural products for local and export markets are done mainly by buyers at the purchase site. As a result of poor marketing systems losses are high, farmers' profits tend to be low, and incentives to grow horticultural crops are reduced.

Plant health restrictions also impede the growth of U.S. imports of horticultural products from beneficiary countries. A good example is the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) ban on ethylene dibromide (EDB) for post-harvest fumigation of various tropical fruits, primarily mangoes and

^{1/} These are listed in Table 2.

papayas. EPA currently permits EDB treatment of imported mangoes, primarily from Haiti, if residue levels do not exceed 30 parts per billion (ppb). As of March 22, 1985, an EDB pesticide residue certificate is required on all mangoes imported into the United States.

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance in CB countries support some agribusiness investments through P.L. 480 self-help programs in the production of horticultural products. In 1984, U.S. P.L. 480 assistance to self-help projects in beneficiary countries totaled \$150.5 million ^{1/}. USAID also is assisting institutions in beneficiary countries which encourage and assist potential foreign investors.

The Dominican Republic is by far the largest U.S. supplier of horticultural products from the CBI beneficiary countries. It supplied one-third of imports other than bananas and plantains. However, a good part of imports from the Dominican Republic consisted of tropical speciality items such as dasheens and coconuts. Puerto Rico, an important outlet for Dominican horticultural exports, is included in the U.S. import totals.

A key to expanding the Dominican Republic's horticultural exports to the United States is the conversion of sugarcane lands to fruit and vegetable production. Low sugar prices and the declining U.S. sugar import quota are stimulating the conversion. A large portion of sugarcane lands are government-owned. Already, a large U.S. firm has leased 1,000 hectares of government land for the production of pineapples, destined for the fresh market in the United States. Other crops being planted on former sugar lands include citrus, melons, cucumbers and papaya.

The Dominican Republic's principal vegetable and melon growing region is the irrigated plain near Azua on the Southwestern Coast. An American company has made a substantial investment in production and packing in this region, primarily for cantaloups and cucumbers. Bell peppers also are grown.

Dominican production of cut flowers, centered in the Constanza region in the central part of the country, shows promise for further growth. New investments also are being made for the production and marketing of oranges and avocados.

The Dominican Government encourages exports of non-traditional products, which include most fruits and vegetables, through favorable exchange rates and tax rebates (CAT's).

The biggest new horticultural development in Costa Rica is the pineapple plantation recently established by a large U.S. company. The company plans to produce 100,000 tons of pineapple by 1988, mostly for fresh market exports to East Coast U.S. ports. The same company has been experimenting with papaya production, but plans to plant 280 hectares have been put on hold because of the ban on EDB. For the past three seasons the company also has marketed honeydew melons in the United States for a Costa Rican cooperative.

^{1/} El Salvador \$49.0 million, Dominican Republic \$28.5 million, Honduras \$15.0 million, Costa Rica \$20.0 million, Jamaica \$20.0 million, Haiti \$11.0 million and Guatemala \$7.0 million.

A U.S. investor established a large citrus nursery in Costa Rica 4 years ago. Over one-half million trees (Valencia, Pineapple and Hamlin variety) from this nursery already have been planted, and another one-half million are likely to be planted before the end of the decade. A government agency is investigating the possibility of promoting additional citrus plantings on 15,000 hectares (about 3 million trees). It is believed that a modern FCOJ plant eventually will be built in Costa Rica.

Costa Rica has climatic areas ideally suited to cut flower and ornamental plant production. At present, there are more than two dozen flower growers, mostly modest sized. Principal flower varieties are carnations, chrysanthemums and roses. U.S., Colombian and Israeli firms have expressed interest in investing in Costa Rican flower production. Costa Rica already is a formidable competitor in the West European market for ornamentals.

Bananas are Honduras' most important export commodity. In 1984 the United States imported \$142.6 million of bananas and plantains from Honduras. Other horticultural product imports totaled only \$15.5 million. Honduras already is a major supplier of fresh pineapple to the United States. Most pineapples are marketed by the large multi-national banana companies.

In 1984, a new-to-market cooperative in Honduras for the first time produced and marketed cucumbers in the United States on a trial basis. They were marketed from December to early March. Farmers quickly discovered that cucumbers--unlike traditional products (yucca or corn) which had been produced in the area--are very perishable and prices are not guaranteed. This has caused a number of farmers to be apprehensive about long term production of fresh horticultural products for the export market.

Total citrus area in Honduras is estimated at 3,500 hectares. Small quantities of limes are exported to the United States, Europe and other Caribbean Basin countries. Early season grapefruit is exported mostly to Europe. U.S. investors now have entered the Honduran citrus sector and are involved in improving groves and packing and shipping facilities for fresh fruit, and are making plans for an FCOJ plant.

In 1984 the United States imported \$7.6 million of frozen vegetables from Guatemala, mainly broccoli, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, and okra. Vegetables are grown on small farms, mostly 2 to 10 hectares, in high altitude areas of the country. Most frozen vegetables apparently are shipped in bulk for further processing in the United States. Other vegetables produced in addition to those now imported in large quantities by the United States, are asparagus, cabbage, pigeon peas, garlic, and onions. USAID is currently working with cooperative groups located in Solola and Aquacatan areas in the production of vegetable crops aimed for the domestic and export markets.

In late 1983, Jamaica launched Agro-21, an ambitious program to mobilize and coordinate public and private--domestic and foreign--investment for agricultural development. Land, both private and government-owned, is being identified and matched with crops appropriate to soil and climatic conditions. The long term goal is development of 81,000 hectares, including land for citrus, winter vegetables, ornamentals, macadamia nuts and pineapples. As part of the program the government reportedly has withdrawn 20,000 acres of Government land from sugarcane cultivation to grow vegetables and other export crops. Israeli investors have been active in some of the new agricultural activities on Jamaica. USAID is financing the salaries of some of the Agro-21 Secretariat personnel and is assisting in the construction of up to 25 assembly and grading stations.

Emanuel McNeil (202) 447-2083

U.S. IMPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM CARIBBEAN BASIN BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING BANANAS AND PLANTAINS)



HORTICULTURAL AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION
USDA FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
JUNE, 1985

U.S. IMPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM BENEFICIARY CARIBBEAN BASIN COUNTRIES, 1/

Commodity	1982	1983	1984		Top Ranking Suppliers, 1984
			Value	CB as % of World	
			-\$1,000	Percent	
PERISHABLE PRODUCTS					
DUTIABLE: 2/					
Pineapple.....	7,154	7,789	9,739	88	Honduras, Costa Rica, D.R.
Dasheens (D.R. only).....	5,533	5,242	5,629	79	D.R.
Yucca (C.R. only).....	1,842	1,870	2,018	86	Costa Rica
Chayotes (C.R. only).....	1,517	1,498	1,271	75	Costa Rica
Sweet Potatoes (D.R. only).....	885	1,384	1,444	100	D.R.
Vegetables, other.....	1,172	902	890	---	D.R.
Roses, Cut.....	664	849	1,334	3	Guatemala, D.R.
Limes.....	416	454	623	16	Honduras, Bahamas, Haiti
Mangoes (summer).....	795	848	388	3	Haiti
Pidgeon Peas (D.R. only).....	453	619	506	68	D.R.
Avocados.....	127	442	385	60	D.R., Honduras
Tomatoes.....	135	338	325	---	D.R., Jamaica, Guatemala
Green Beans (other than lima).....	212	235	284	2	D.R.
Oranges.....	40	92	893	11	D.R.
Others.....	100	127	1,262	---	
Subtotal.....	21,045	22,689	26,991	N.A.	
NON DUTIABLE: 3/					
Bananas and Plantains.....	348,985	367,604	370,828	57	C.R., Hond., Pan., Guat.
Live Plants.....	7,973	7,843	10,892	59	C.R., Guatemala, Honduras
Melons (except watermelons).....	2,153	3,472	6,382	15	Guat., Hond., El Salvador
Mangoes (winter).....	1,701	2,966	3,686	41	Haiti, D.R., Belize
Peas, NEC.....	1,661	2,366	3,279	38	D.R., Guatemala
Yams.....	1,510	2,121	2,202	41	Jamaica, D.R., Costa Rica
Peppers.....	1,042	1,349	2,023	2	D.R., Jamaica
Cucumbers.....	741	1,023	1,092	2	Bahamas, Honduras
Cut Flowers, Excl. Roses.....	929	929	2,011	1	D.R., Costa Rica, Guatemala
Pumpkins and breadfruit.....	---	535	992	66	D.R., Jamaica
Dasheens (not D.R.).....	170	446	577	8	Jamaica, Costa Rica
Okra.....	1,041	294	867	19	Guatemala, El Salvador
Citrus Fruit, NSPF.....	106	284	200	95	Jamaica
Yucca (not Costa Rica).....	165	254	304	13	D.R.
Tomatoes (winter).....	135	236	473	1	Jamaica, D.R.
Eggplant.....	65	140	259	3	D.R.
Cauliflower.....	---	98	42	2	Guatemala
Tamarind.....	29	96	69	12	D.R.
Pidgeon Peas (not D.R.).....	136	15	214	29	Guatemala
Others.....	730	575	2,265	---	
Subtotal.....	369,270	392,646	408,657	N.A.	
NON-PERISHABLE PRODUCTS					
DUTIABLE:					
Bananas and Plantains Paste/Pulp (Honduras only).....	2,175	1,274	2,719	62	Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama
Pidgeon Peas, Frozen (D.R. only).....	623	1,176	994	84	D.R.
Pineapple Juice, Conc.....	745	787	787	3	Honduras, D.R.
Macadamia Nut, Shelled.....	567	628	272	11	Guatemala
Papaya Paste and Pulp.....	35	160	110	63	D.R., Costa Rica
Orange Peel, Crude, Dried.....	136	135	140	50	Haiti
Orange Juice, Conc.....	1,837	11	6,639	1	Belize, Jamaica
Citrus Fruit Juice, Other, Not Conc.....	2	---	1,039	30	Belize, Jamaica
Tomato Paste.....	14	---	926	2	D.R.
Pineapples, Canned.....	4	15	21	---	D.R., Guatemala, Honduras
Pineapples, Pre. Exc. Canned.....	16	27	91	1	Costa Rica
Others.....	571	501	799	---	
Subtotal.....	6,725	4,687	14,537	N.A.	
NON DUTIABLE: 3/					
Coconuts and Coconut Meat.....	5,087	5,150	4,443	9	El Salvador, D.R., Costa Rica
Pidgeon Peas Frozen, (not D.R.).....	40	44	145	12	Guatemala
Bananas and Plantains, Paste/Pulp.....	947	1,306	1,434	32	Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama
Bananas and Plantains, Prep./Pres.....	1,077	2,272	2,278	26	Costa Rica, Honduras, D.R.
Papaya, Prep./Pres.....	763	544	544	30	D.R., Costa Rica, Guatemala
Mangoes, Prep./Pres.....	148	311	159	9	D.R., Guatemala, Haiti
Beer and Ale.....	292	689	4,034	1	Hond., El Salvador, Belize
Fruit Juices, Mixtures.....	624	551	130	1	Panama, D.R., Costa Rica
Vegetables, Frozen.....	11,375	10,864	10,314	17	D.R., El Salvador, Guatemala
Gelatin, Edbl. Prep.....	853	743	506	9	Panama
Crude Vegetables Subs, NSPF.....	3,583	3,305	4,397	29	Guatemala, Costa Rica
Jams and Jellies.....	266	228	258	3	D.R.
Brussels Sprouts, Frozen.....	273	891	1,162	42	Guatemala
Palm Hearts.....	137	105	456	12	Costa Rica
Sauces, Except Soy.....	996	1,148	1,176	4	Jamaica, Trinidad-Tobago
Soups, Rolls, etc.....	98	431	189	1	Guatemala, Bahamas
Cashew Apples, Canned.....	246	265	485	98	Guatemala, D.R.
Fruit Paste, Others.....	1,238	1,031	836	24	D.R.
Peas, Prep./Pres. Exc. Dried.....	3,777	6,058	6,957	67	D.R.
Others.....	1,335	838	2,467	---	
Subtotal.....	33,155	36,774	42,370	N.A.	
GRAND TOTAL	430,197	456,796	492,555	N.A.	

NOTE:--Indicates insignificant. N.A. indicates not applicable. D.R. indicates Dominican Republic. C.R. indicates Costa Rica.

1/ Twenty-one designated beneficiary countries receiving duty-free treatment under terms of the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act as of April 20, 1985. 2/ These products, along with frozen concentrated orange juice, are eligible for reimposition of duty under the fast-track CBI import relief system. 3/ Products that may enter the United States duty-free because of most favored nation (MFN) treatment or under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

SOURCE: Calculated from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

U.S. IMPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS, EXCLUDING BANANAS
AND PLANTAINS, FROM CARIBBEAN BASIN BENEFICIARY COUNTRIES

Country of Origin	Calendar Years		Major Commodities
	1983	1984	
	-----\$1,000-----		
Dominican Republic.....	33,836	42,282	: Dasheens, coconuts, canned peas, sweet : potatoes, peppers, okra
Guatemala.....	14,562	18,978	: Fz. veg., live plants, melons, cut : flowers
Costa Rica.....	12,528	17,770	: Chayotes, yucca, live plants, cut : flowers, melons
Honduras.....	12,110	15,365	: Live plants, pineapples, melons, : pineapple juice concentrate
Jamaica.....	6,054	10,447	: Yams, live plants, beer, citrus, FCOJ
Belize.....	448	4,574	: FCOJ, mangoes, live plants
Haiti.....	4,330	4,472	: Mangoes, limes, live plants
El Salvador.....	1,879	2,585	: Fz. okra, melons, beer, shredded coco.
Panama.....	1,732	2,141	: FCOJ, okra, melons, edbl. gelatins
Bahamas.....	1,211	1,441	: Cucumbers, limes, papayas, tomatoes
Netherlands Antilles.....	28	1,306	: Yeast, beer, flower bulbs, cabbage
Trinidad and Tobago.....	270	180	: Sauces, mangoes, canned peas, peppers
Windward & Leeward Is. <u>1/</u>	179	103	: Arrow root, cashew nuts shld., grapefruit : breadfruit
Barbados.....	22	63	: Sauces, endives
Total.....	89,189	121,707	

1/ Includes Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and the British Virgin Islands.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

June 1985

Horticultural and Tropical Products, FAS/USDA

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	APRIL	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	COMMODITY	REGION/COUNTRY	APRIL	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)		1984 : 1985	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON :	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)		1984 : 1985	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	SEASON :
FRESH FRUIT					BERMUDA & CARRIB..		105	60	698
					OTHER.....		.	.	165
									1,151
APPLES.....(JUL)	13,168	9,108	196,935	192,679	222,360	GRAPES.....(JUN)	1,841	898	108,525
CANADA.....	3,154	2,618	32,364	24,560	38,855	CANADA.....	1,674	756	87,488
EC-TEN.....	942	637	12,883	8,174	14,821	EC-TEN.....	.	.	184
UNITED KINGDOM..	844	580	8,930	7,125	10,298	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	489
IRELAND.....	97	57	1,973	604	2,248	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	122	.	13,795
NETHERLANDS.....	.	.	1,870	445	2,165	HONG KONG.....	122	.	6,375
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	154	146	11,307	8,969	11,421	SINGAPORE.....	.	.	2,964
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	3,812	2,157	79,953	90,012	91,022	JAPAN.....	.	.	1,482
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	1,507	389	34,629	33,984	37,838	MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	1,950
HONG KONG.....	1,198	1,202	18,971	27,302	23,500	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	10	118	2,976
MALAYSIA.....	841	446	8,771	10,647	10,678	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	31	24	1,626
SINGAPORE.....	181	47	9,254	11,856	10,328	OTHER.....	5	.	17
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4,636	2,340	43,003	46,658	48,008	PEARS.....(JUL)	2,078	1,437	29,570
SAUDI ARABIA.....	2,651	1,896	25,318	28,384	27,764	CANADA.....	1,550	681	14,667
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	1,765	444	13,042	14,457	15,581	EC-TEN.....	.	.	958
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	144	814	12,140	10,215	12,449	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	3,361
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	301	397	5,066	3,964	5,514	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	6	17	470
OTHER.....	25	.	220	128	270	MID. EAST & N. AFR	425	477	6,978
AVOCADOS.....(OCT)	1,504	698	4,751	3,334	12,847	SAUDI ARABIA.....	141	399	4,346
CANADA.....	208	213	1,755	1,511	2,814	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	264	78	1,975
EC-TEN.....	1,024	44	2,037	213	7,152	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	81	254	2,522
FRANCE.....	863	.	1,541	79	5,507	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	15	8	612
UNITED KINGDOM..	129	37	437	116	1,339	OTHER.....	.	.	3
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	43	.	52	4	287	PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	95	4	427
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	224	437	872	1,414	2,098	CANADA.....	92	.	358
JAPAN.....	220	430	866	1,356	2,092	EC-TEN.....	.	.	.
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	2	2	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	1
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	4	15	189	465	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	.	.	13
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	4	.	20	2	28	HONG KONG.....	.	.	27
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	2,696	2,159	4,626	3,170	13,499	SINGAPORE.....	.	.	.
CANADA.....	2,433	2,106	3,960	3,037	10,581	MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	2
EC-TEN.....	148	32	398	39	574	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	4	36
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	48	1	120	45	193	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	1	18
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	49	17	105	39	1,990	OTHER.....	.	.	.
JAPAN.....	39	5	76	17	1,890	KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	288	803	3,788
MID. EAST & N. AFR	16	2	35	7	89	CANADA.....	82	87	693
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	.	.	3	EC-TEN.....	39	215	618
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	2	.	2	64	NETHERLANDS.....	.	139	417
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	5	GERMANY, FED. REP	29	31	109
CHERRIES,SW&TT(MAY)	.	36	6,957	7,420	6,957	UNITED KINGDOM..	11	6	92
CANADA.....	.	28	4,584	4,105	4,584	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	140	478
EC-TEN.....	.	.	303	436	303	AUSTRIA.....	.	58	258
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	1	34	1	SWEDEN.....	.	38	176
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	.	7	2,051	2,808	2,051	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	157	361	1,962
JAPAN.....	.	.	1,230	1,490	1,230	JAPAN.....	156	361	1,792
HONG KONG.....	.	.	659	1,168	659	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	14
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	2	14	2	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	8
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	1	11	14	11	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	9	.	9
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	6	10	6	OTHER.....	.	.	6
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	41,075	26,333	202,538	142,553	262,023	CANNED FRUIT			
CANADA.....	3,668	2,954	30,537	28,848	41,299	APRICOTS.....(JUN)	13	40	273
EC-TEN.....	5,446	7,481	59,455	47,594	67,072	CANADA.....	2	.	25
FRANCE.....	2,971	5,596	35,088	29,229	40,311	EC-TEN.....	2	.	19
NETHERLANDS.....	1,768	1,065	17,485	13,309	19,414	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	1	16	9
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	158	187	2,211	1,228	2,716	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	2	5	85
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	31,786	15,426	110,238	62,806	150,587	JAPAN.....	1	1	53
JAPAN.....	31,571	15,172	107,768	60,257	146,976	HONG KONG.....	1	.	16
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	5	19	47	MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	18	108
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	8	285	11	2,013	199	SAUDI ARABIA.....	1	16	80
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	7	.	35	45	56	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	2	16
OTHER.....	4	.	46	.	46	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	9
LEMONS.....(AUG)	13,278	12,526	113,532	115,224	152,961	OTHER.....	.	.	1
EC-TEN.....	1,033	611	6,735	8,943	7,339	CHERRIES,MARAC(JUL)	138	222	1,352
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	36	61	1,445	666	1,628	EC-TEN.....	.	.	54
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	10,944	10,039	92,817	96,120	129,394	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	2	24	29
JAPAN.....	10,191	9,310	85,068	87,887	119,932	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	104	144	899
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	469	1,901	627	1,905	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	64	58	329
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	11	.	259	23	277	HONG KONG.....	26	48	264
OTHER.....	.	.	0	.	0	SINGAPORE.....	7	29	111
LIMES.....(APR)	194	246	194	246	2,214	MID. EAST & N. AFR	17	10	102
CANADA.....	183	246	183	246	1,852	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	3	6	81
EC-TEN.....	1	.	1	.	217	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	1	60
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	.	.	16	OTHER.....	.	.	4
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	.	.	.	.	46	CHERRIES,SW&TT(JUL)	89	206	1,801
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	.	.	.	.	42	CANADA.....	.	30	585
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	10	.	10	.	40	EC-TEN.....	.	.	80
ORANGES.....(NOV)	37,512	43,939	213,618	201,951	367,628	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	1	11	14
CANADA.....	16,768	16,071	98,526	82,641	130,269	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	70	161	984
EC-TEN.....	263	35	624	1,739	809	JAPAN.....	43	132	612
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	59	64	66	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	22	18	212
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	20,371	27,637	112,387	116,990	233,583	MID. EAST & N. AFR	11	2	81
HONG KONG.....	5,971	10,728	55,254	52,654	101,260	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	7	1	21
JAPAN.....	9,754	11,946	24,899	36,142	83,468	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	35
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	1,262	17	1,264	OTHER.....	.	.	0
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	5	137	59	335	464				

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY :					COMMODITY :				
REGION/COUNTRY :	APRIL :	SEASON TO DATE :	LAST FULL :	REGION/COUNTRY :	APRIL :	SEASON TO DATE :	LAST FULL :		
(BEG. MKTG. YR.) :	1984 :	1985 :	PREVIOUS: CURRENT :	(BEG. MKTG. YR.) :	1984 :	1985 :	PREVIOUS: CURRENT :		
			SEASON :				SEASON :		
PEACHES.....(JUN)	949	598	15,259	10,978	15,896	FRUIT JUICE(1000 GAL	SINGLE STR. EQUIV.)		
CANADA.....	199	242	5,478	4,710	5,621				
EC-TEN.....	7	-	930	152	937	GRPFRT, SS....(NOV)	166		
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	39	80	540	526	549	CANADA.....	26		
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	569	118	6,173	4,225	6,564	EC-TEN.....	34		
JAPAN.....	514	17	4,336	2,273	4,550	ITALY.....	26		
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	-	-	724	610	763	FRANCE.....	-		
MID. EAST & N. AFR	86	75	1,276	540	1,311	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-		
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	37	71	703	709	750	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	42		
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	12	12	159	115	163	JAPAN.....	33		
OTHER.....	-	-	-	-	-	HONG KONG.....	4		
						MID. EAST & N. AFR	52		
PEARS.....(JUN)	75	64	1,147	1,083	1,265	SAUDI ARABIA.....	30		
CANADA.....	17	-	263	47	305	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	12		
EC-TEN.....	7	-	87	74	99	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	-		
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	10	13	56	52	61	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	12		
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	12	7	230	324	271	OTHER.....	-		
T TER PACIFIC IS.	-	-	79	157	94				
JAPAN.....	4	-	52	42	55	ORANGE, SS....(NOV)	375		
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	2	-	40	19	42	CANADA.....	80		
INDONESIA.....	-	4	16	38	34	EC-TEN.....	71		
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	34	345	265	351	FRANCE.....	51		
SAUDI ARABIA.....	-	4	255	156	257	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-		
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	18	9	89	133	94	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	37		
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	7	1	77	188	82	JAPAN.....	4		
OTHER.....	-	-	1	-	-	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	7		
						HONG KONG.....	-		
PINEAPPLES....(JUN)	783	872	12,513	8,910	13,656	INDONESIA.....	15		
CANADA.....	517	339	6,776	5,873	7,469	MID. EAST & N. AFR	141		
EC-TEN.....	145	28	3,179	1,288	3,442	SAUDI ARABIA.....	85		
GERMANY, FED. REP	72	-	1,602	333	1,628	UNITED ARAB EMIRA	22		
NETHERLANDS.....	73	14	670	493	768	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	10		
FRANCE.....	-	-	350	61	369	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	37		
ITALY.....	-	-	345	196	345	NETHL. ANTILLES..	8		
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	18	-	1,012	372	1,013	LW & WW ISLANDS..	6		
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	64	34	1,083	433	1,238	BAHAMAS.....	14		
MID. EAST & N. AFR	26	460	581	98	117	BERMUDA.....	6		
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	2	147	73	152	OTHER.....	-		
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	9	8	216	204	225				
OTHER.....	-	-	1	87	-	GRPFRT, FC....(NOV)	605		
						CANADA.....	70		
MIXED FRUIT... (JUN)	1,222	1,248	21,312	19,874	22,897	EC-TEN.....	338		
CANADA.....	418	331	6,271	7,586	6,608	GERMANY, FED. REP	74		
EC-TEN.....	-	2	895	331	926	UNITED KINGDOM...	28		
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	87	36	1,018	1,429	1,075	NETHERLANDS.....	221		
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	402	387	7,409	6,070	8,254	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	12		
JAPAN.....	151	85	2,119	1,908	2,286	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	112		
HONG KONG.....	111	28	1,923	1,371	2,234	JAPAN.....	97		
SINGAPORE.....	51	110	928	619	1,078	MID. EAST & N. AFR	66		
MID. EAST & N. AFR	146	187	3,211	1,729	3,362	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	5		
SAUDI ARABIA.....	108	154	1,784	732	1,857	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0		
EGYPT.....	-	-	459	533	524	OTHER.....	-		
LEBANON.....	-	-	410	74	410				
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	44	121	1,104	1,498	1,210	ORANGE, FC....(NOV)	4,126		
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	125	184	1,396	1,186	1,455	CANADA.....	1,375		
OTHER.....	-	-	6	44	-	EC-TEN.....	1,312		
						NETHERLANDS.....	689		
DRIED FRUIT						GERMANY, FED. REP	219		
RAISINS.....(AUG)	3,898	4,555	38,399	45,973	50,095	UNITED KINGDOM...	98		
EC-TEN.....	1,177	974	8,872	12,547	12,062	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	435		
UNITED KINGDOM...	313	328	2,217	3,770	3,462	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	550		
GERMANY, FED. REP	317	111	2,192	3,218	2,899	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	132		
DENMARK.....	126	158	1,517	1,608	2,005	AUSTRALIA.....	-		
NETHERLANDS.....	307	274	1,511	2,467	1,931	NEW ZEALAND.....	46		
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	89	52	947	1,008	1,225	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	6		
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	370	297	6,331	6,216	7,705	HONG KONG.....	47		
SWEDEN.....	195	149	2,950	3,030	3,604	MID. EAST & N. AFR	141		
FINLAND.....	34	23	1,613	1,211	1,881	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	241		
NORWAY.....	65	54	1,140	1,491	1,424	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	71		
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,919	2,536	16,781	19,671	22,978	GRPFRT, CNF....(NOV)	315		
JAPAN.....	1,100	1,818	9,814	13,360	14,095	CANADA.....	20		
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	265	186	2,153	1,399	2,481	EC-TEN.....	3		
MID. EAST & N. AFR	25	115	831	2,289	899	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-		
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	160	75	1,553	1,823	1,641	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	265		
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	22	1	446	290	506	JAPAN.....	236		
OTHER.....	1	409	10	409	20	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	20		
						MID. EAST & N. AFR	18		
PRUNES.....(AUG)	7,867	3,598	42,707	37,896	52,724	LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	5		
EC-TEN.....	5,147	1,185	20,419	16,212	23,620	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2		
ITALY.....	811	382	5,601	5,631	5,903	OTHER.....	2		
GERMANY, FED. REP	935	370	4,401	3,723	5,303				
FRANCE.....	2,663	49	4,094	1,377	4,639	ORANGE, CNF....(NOV)	550		
UNITED KINGDOM...	410	167	2,555	2,601	3,167	CANADA.....	12		
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	619	428	8,732	6,645	10,821	EC-TEN.....	100		
SWEDEN.....	181	146	2,056	1,603	2,893	UNITED KINGDOM...	31		
SPAIN.....	135	43	2,460	1,501	2,661	IRELAND.....	-		
FINLAND.....	56	23	2,118	1,739	2,617	BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	-		
NORWAY.....	60	105	1,305	980	1,624	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	63		
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,467	940	9,150	8,018	12,769	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	247		
JAPAN.....	1,308	828	6,590	5,748	9,537	MALAYSIA.....	96		
MID. EAST & N. AFR	71	830	501	3,614	548	HONG KONG.....	64		
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	238	21	1,211	1,153	1,410	SINGAPORE.....	43		
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	26	18	545	317	569	JAPAN.....	36		
OTHER.....	-	-	13	207	222	MID. EAST & N. AFR	19		
						LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	3		

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1984	APRIL 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1984	APRIL 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	106	54	197	165	323	MID. EAST & N. AFR	2	9	328	216	382
OTHER.....	.	.	.	35	20	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	19	4	20
FRESH VEGETABLES						BERMUDA & CARRIB..	6	10	220	168	299
ASPARAGUS.....(OCT)	1,815	2,324	3,744	3,427	9,690	OTHER.....	.	.	4	6	8
CANADA.....	1,423	1,860	1,784	1,998	7,505	OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
EC-TEN.....	80	33	186	147	295	CORN, SWEET, FRZ (JUL)	2,590	2,179	29,728	27,790	37,321
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	45	10	89	55	116	EC-TEN.....	169	365	3,079	3,738	3,921
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	266	144	1,644	946	1,714	UNITED KINGDOM...	169	305	2,809	3,030	3,441
JAPAN.....	245	109	1,605	891	1,621	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	524	521	643
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	0	.	0	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	2,370	1,677	24,917	21,689	30,745
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	277	30	277	47	JAPAN.....	1,879	1,106	20,253	16,047	25,632
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	.	10	3	12	AUSTRALIA.....	459	497	4,424	5,202	4,804
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	1	MID. EAST & N. AFR	24	26	138	146	141
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	14,120	11,622	107,555	87,487	161,329	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	.	264	208	264
CANADA.....	12,158	10,563	93,295	77,681	133,247	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	6	137	67	155
EC-TEN.....	422	222	3,231	2,945	3,813	OTHER.....	.	.	19	.	19
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	50	.	2,336	465	2,354	FR. FRIES, FRZ. (JUL)	4,264	4,258	44,297	45,697	54,158
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	1,217	669	6,243	4,580	17,716	EC-TEN.....	155	.	716	243	1,009
HONG KONG.....	1,217	658	5,981	4,504	17,218	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	140	.	516	17	1,038
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	18	19	23	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	3,664	4,120	39,905	43,976	48,526
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	5	8	174	108	414	JAPAN.....	2,986	3,598	32,752	37,411	40,155
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	269	160	2,255	1,689	3,760	MID. EAST & N. AFR	92	16	671	479	792
OTHER.....	.	.	4	.	4	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	31	24	156	36
ONION.....(OCT)	4,447	2,672	58,396	79,517	97,278	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	213	56	2,200	677	2,461
CANADA.....	3,625	2,197	34,237	22,806	53,303	OTHER.....	.	.	19	.	19
EC-TEN.....	472	216	662	420	7,721	GARLIC, DRD/DEH (JAN)	352	202	1,099	839	3,619
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	30	54	19,885	54,474	34,272	CANADA.....	73	32	239	207	680
JAPAN.....	20	50	14,945	43,431	27,056	EC-TEN.....	132	127	433	329	1,096
HONG KONG.....	.	4	2,431	3,956	3,855	GERMANY, FED. REP	52	44	141	88	420
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	.	UNITED KINGDOM...	28	51	110	146	304
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	91	19	2,404	1,155	4,530	FRANCE.....	22	.	91	9	147
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	201	185	1,068	516	2,148	NETHERLANDS.....	.	20	36	54	113
OTHER.....	27	.	140	145	296	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	46	5	99	47	211
POTATOES, ALL.. (OCT)	4,464	5,579	24,427	22,669	68,353	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	25	25	109	99	648
CANADA.....	3,767	5,207	18,149	19,583	59,685	JAPAN.....	10	20	34	30	333
EC-TEN.....	.	.	37	152	37	AUSTRALIA.....	15	3	58	61	290
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	.	.	67	3	67	MID. EAST & N. AFR	25	.	84	31	333
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	42	19	523	277	702	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	29	12	90	67	486
MID. EAST & N. AFR	20	43	148	453	182	VENEZUELA.....	14	11	73	47	450
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	344	218	3,254	1,515	4,837	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	16	0	18	45	72
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	290	92	2,249	686	2,841	OTHER.....	6	.	28	14	93
OTHER.....	.	.	.	.	1	ONIONS, DRD/DEH (JAN)	1,569	1,266	6,068	5,584	17,197
TOMATOES.....(OCT)	6,707	5,715	41,444	35,607	74,229	CANADA.....	251	131	1,003	641	2,564
CANADA.....	6,586	5,666	40,336	34,876	71,746	EC-TEN.....	659	507	2,619	2,495	7,280
EC-TEN.....	44	.	75	20	76	UNITED KINGDOM...	260	305	1,229	986	3,240
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	0	.	11	19	11	GERMANY, FED. REP	272	91	849	752	2,425
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	3	.	114	38	676	NETHERLANDS.....	30	60	254	513	852
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	9	66	125	347	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	322	208	955	932	2,232
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	73	40	841	516	1,360	SWITZERLAND.....	96	76	283	342	641
OTHER.....	.	.	.	13	13	SWEDEN.....	81	44	215	190	568
CANNED VEGETABLES						SPAIN.....	85	57	266	231	506
CORN.....(AUG)	5,515	5,428	49,256	42,732	62,007	NORWAY.....	41	26	102	91	271
EC-TEN.....	1,987	1,870	20,658	18,240	27,135	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	275	399	1,197	1,389	4,162
UNITED KINGDOM...	747	713	6,607	6,872	9,568	JAPAN.....	202	164	814	609	2,567
GERMANY, FED. REP	586	678	7,251	7,239	8,261	AUSTRALIA.....	66	217	350	514	1,045
FRANCE.....	573	408	5,120	3,365	7,354	MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	5	5	10
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	890	959	4,808	5,319	5,965	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	53	4	104	53	363
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	2,448	2,332	21,497	17,377	26,002	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	6	107	46	370
JAPAN.....	1,729	1,607	16,043	11,568	18,876	OTHER.....	5	11	79	23	215
HONG KONG.....	363	357	2,138	1,998	2,654	POTATO, FLK&GRN (OCT)	1,259	1,435	13,020	8,164	18,404
MID. EAST & N. AFR	87	70	573	640	825	EC-TEN.....	277	9	3,273	248	3,818
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	18	152	342	788	513	UNITED KINGDOM...	54	.	1,193	62	1,306
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	47	46	364	303	537	FRANCE.....	126	.	1,057	17	1,110
OTHER.....	.	.	90	6	90	NETHERLANDS.....	38	.	491	76	635
TOM., PST&PULP. (JUL)	262	349	3,002	2,428	3,412	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	18	18	453	97	630
CANADA.....	111	135	832	896	961	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	882	1,341	8,347	7,128	12,502
EC-TEN.....	35	8	121	32	128	JAPAN.....	811	1,239	7,765	6,607	11,548
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	5	.	42	4	43	MID. EAST & N. AFR	5	.	78	35	96
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	70	140	1,340	1,037	1,538	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	20	197	137	306
JAPAN.....	51	71	669	573	744	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	4	0	8
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	13	58	326	279	373	OTHER.....	36	.	211	52	246
HONG KONG.....	2	1	178	39	227	POTATO, DRD/DEH (OCT)	224	302	2,167	2,323	3,768
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	17	360	109	394	CANADA.....	132	195	1,245	1,453	2,388
SAUDI ARABIA.....	.	15	235	86	260	EC-TEN.....	6	.	312	210	420
OMAN.....	.	.	68	1	68	UNITED KINGDOM...	1	.	214	153	321
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	4	36	44	138	45	IRELAND.....	.	.	54	.	54
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	34	7	243	204	283	NETHERLANDS.....	5	.	43	57	43
OTHER.....	.	7	20	9	20	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	1	.	76	3	79
TOMATO, WHOLE. (JUL)	455	394	5,618	4,825	6,305	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	67	70	396	338	573
CANADA.....	398	220	4,144	3,661	4,649	JAPAN.....	46	70	169	263	283
EC-TEN.....	.	.	6	7	6	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	3	.	148	.	148
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	21	136	302	136	302	AUSTRALIA.....	18	.	43	53	68
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	28	20	594	627	639	MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	1	49	7	89
JAPAN.....	12	2	207	240	230	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	.	2	42	8	48
HONG KONG.....	4	8	137	129	139	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	11	34	19	282	116
INDONESIA.....	.	4	102	40	109	OTHER.....	7	.	27	22	55
SINGAPORE.....	9	2	86	50	92						

U.S. EXPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY	COMMODITY				COMMODITY					
REGION/COUNTRY	APRIL	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL	REGION/COUNTRY	APRIL	SEASON TO DATE	LAST FULL			
(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1984	1985	PREVIOUS: CURRENT	(BEG. MKTG. YR.)	1984	1985	PREVIOUS: CURRENT			
TREE NUTS										
ALMONDS, UNSHLD (JUL)	63	416	2,078 4,409	2,652	MID. EAST & N. AFR	10	13	317 169	323	
CANADA.....	-	-	294	192	301	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	5	0	83 255	85
EC-TEN.....	-	16	90	337	110	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	95 12	96
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	1	20	101	127	105	OTHER.....	-	0	18 5	20
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	20	30	401	276	475	PISTACHIO, SHLD (SEP)	18	44	267 225	374
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	20	-	265	76	280	CANADA.....	-	6	85 63	119
JAPAN.....	-	27	112	139	161	EC-TEN.....	5	4	147 17	150
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	180	91	838	112	FRANCE.....	-	4	54 6	58
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	22	45	110	397	167	GERMANY, FED. REP	-	-	41 2	41
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	4	2	15	3	UNITED KINGDOM...	5	-	34 9	34
OTHER.....	20	122	989	2,227	1,378	ITALY.....	-	-	18 -	18
INDIA.....	20	122	989	2,227	1,378	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	-	-	1 -	1
PECANS, UNSHLD. (OCT)	6	13	1,130	353	1,765	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	14	25	16 110	22
CANADA.....	-	-	117	203	214	MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	10 4	72
EC-TEN.....	-	3	417	101	842	ISRAEL.....	-	-	- -	62
GERMANY, FED. REP	-	3	116	3	270	KUWAIT.....	-	-	10 -	10
ITALY.....	-	-	224	10	224	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	10	- 31	1
UNITED KINGDOM...	-	-	52	59	161	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	1 0	1
NETHERLANDS.....	-	-	16	25	161	OTHER.....	-	-	7 0	8
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	-	-	557	1	573	ALMONDS, PREP. (JUL)	1,499	1,505	18,113 16,649	21,281
SPAIN.....	-	-	537	-	537	EC-TEN.....	1,013	779	11,287 10,492	13,311
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	-	-	14	2	27	GERMANY, FED. REP	432	387	5,993 5,076	7,021
MID. EAST & N. AFR	6	-	22	6	30	UNITED KINGDOM...	246	189	2,220 1,839	2,781
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	10	2	28	76	FRANCE.....	258	90	2,219 2,384	2,436
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	1	7	1	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	111	198	1,428 1,542	1,733
OTHER.....	-	-	-	5	1	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	261	397	3,453 3,357	4,056
WALNUTS, UNSHLD (AUG)	427	680	29,903 38,024	30,894	19,827	JAPAN.....	201	293	2,526 2,476	2,995
EC-TEN.....	101	66	19,534 24,394	19,827	9,019	MID. EAST & N. AFR	62	62	886 395	901
GERMANY, FED. REP	45	56	8,818 9,017	9,019	4,457	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	6	1	34 31	35
NETHERLANDS.....	27	-	4,365 6,228	4,457	3,938	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	-	30 23	30
ITALY.....	-	-	3,938 4,139	3,938	6,847	OTHER.....	20	34	241 199	277
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	170	28	6,661 9,194	6,847	771	HOPS				
SPAIN.....	170	28	5,722 7,715	5,907	546	HOPS..... (SEP)	381	104	1,923 2,109	2,701
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	15	39	521 540	771	782	CANADA.....	98	-	608 640	776
MID. EAST & N. AFR	18	18	537 423	546	15	EC-TEN.....	-	-	138 -	155
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	27	440	782 1,064	782	3	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	-	-	8 -	8
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	1	15 50	15	5	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	47	-	277 253	277
OTHER.....	-	-	- -	3	1	JAPAN.....	43	-	238 253	238
PISTACHIO, UNSHLD (SEP)	24	276	389 854	611	116	INDONESIA.....	4	-	37 -	37
EC-TEN.....	10	231	89 428	116	49	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	233	104	830 1,022	1,407
FRANCE.....	10	-	46 59	49	28	BRAZIL.....	133	54	398 598	727
ITALY.....	-	-	28 15	28	23	MEXICO.....	-	-	184 267	400
UNITED KINGDOM...	-	-	- 38	23	25	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	-	43 11	52
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	-	11	25 41	25	231	OTHER.....	0	-	19 183	26
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	6	21	162 270	231	145	HOPS EXTRACT.. (SEP)	201	81	2,204 1,968	2,431
JAPAN.....	6	9	120 27	145	53	EC-TEN.....	56	43	438 343	500
AUSTRALIA.....	-	11	25 81	67	41	GERMANY, FED. REP	12	13	193 68	206
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	40 9	53	86	NETHERLANDS.....	33	30	102 183	130
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	5	10	16 44	41	50	BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	-	-	75 26	91
OTHER.....	2	3	54 27	86	36	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	-	-	15 3	15
INDIA.....	-	-	30 15	50	57,823	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	-	-	29 129	104
REP SOUTH AFRICA..	2	3	24 11	36	25,239	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	94	24	1,453 1,303	1,504
ALMONDS, SHLD. (JUL)	3,761	9,116	48,979 90,554	57,823	12,082	COLOMBIA.....	-	10	722 65	722
EC-TEN.....	1,931	3,260	22,716 38,476	25,239	5,489	MEXICO.....	-	-	420 758	420
GERMANY, FED. REP	789	1,429	11,128 21,603	12,082	3,749	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	1	24 3	25
UNITED KINGDOM...	430	679	4,613 5,559	5,489	6,900	OTHER.....	3	13	134 108	156
FRANCE.....	532	565	3,440 5,504	3,749	2,609	WINE (1000 GALLONS)				
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	414	405	5,937 9,002	6,900	1,938	GRAPE WINES... (JAN)	500	526	1,893 1,721	5,975
SWEDEN.....	132	217	2,251 3,027	2,609	1,593	CANADA.....	222	224	906 631	2,862
SWITZERLAND.....	143	99	1,506 2,050	1,938	1,593	EC-TEN.....	109	61	420 409	1,378
NORWAY.....	99	86	1,455 1,913	1,593	509	UNITED KINGDOM...	47	24	274 254	1,005
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	854	1,380	13,833 14,597	15,783	111	BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	43	21	82 47	187
JAPAN.....	699	992	10,892 10,527	12,278	1,168	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	19	1	44 23	129
AUSTRALIA.....	67	200	1,575 2,418	1,958	1,168	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	62	119	221 351	713
MID. EAST & N. AFR	151	3,656	2,805 9,005	5,027	1,168	JAPAN.....	42	107	150 264	445
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	69	57	456 454	509	757	MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	1	3 4	11
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	98 22	111	502	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	30	14	86 58	171
OTHER.....	31	187	465 16,623	1,168	172	BERMUDA & CARRIB..	57	103	208 243	696
PECANS, SHLD. (OCT)	50	32	416 340	757	93	BAHAMAS.....	13	63	61 101	212
CANADA.....	32	3	315 168	502	30	NETHL. ANTILLES..	3	8	40 44	120
EC-TEN.....	12	5	81 54	172	38	LA & WW ISLANDS..	8	14	40 37	111
GERMANY, FED. REP	3	5	16 16	93	3	TRINIDAD TOBAGO..	15	-	15 -	74
UNITED KINGDOM...	1	-	20 5	30	1	OTHER.....	0	4	5 4	18
NETHERLANDS.....	2	-	28 6	30	1	ESSENTIAL OILS				
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	2	13	5 72	38	1	LEMON OIL... (NOV)	69	76	731 499	1,333
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	5	5	11 24	39	49	EC-TEN.....	49	29	306 257	438
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	3 2	3	-	UNITED KINGDOM...	-	18	201 230	299
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	-	5	0 19	1	36	NETHERLANDS.....	36	0	51 2	55
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	0 1	1	2	OTHER WEST EUROPE..	2	1	7 1	15
WALNUTS, SHLD. (AUG)	299	243	4,170 5,043	5,016	10	EAST ASIA & PACIF..	10	9	358 153	753
CANADA.....	38	34	523 403	643	9	KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	-	-	51 12	335
EC-TEN.....	71	86	1,136 1,594	1,310	5	AUSTRALIA.....	0	-	193 2	196
NETHERLANDS.....	5	-	500 10	500	9	JAPAN.....	9	5	50 45	108
GERMANY, FED. REP	50	86	343 726	484	49	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	-	-	58 73	89
UNITED KINGDOM...	14	-	149 161	172	53	MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	1	2 3	3
OTHER WEST EUROPE..	44	28	430 1,125	485	18	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	5	36	33 54	80
EAST ASIA & PACIF..	132	80	1,569 1,481	2,054	10					
JAPAN.....	49	53	620 689	811	36					
AUSTRALIA.....	61	18	580 664	800	0					
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	22	10	327 119	398	1					

U.S. EXPORTS/IMPORTS

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON (UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1984	1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1984	1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
BERMUDA & CARIB..	1	0	1	0	1	MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	2	9	10	16
OTHER.....	0	0	2	2	4	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	6	55	82	107	139
ORANGE OIL.....(NOV)	215	140	1,215	1,025	2,227	MEXICO.....	1	51	23	69	45
EC-TEN.....	50	54	412	230	750	BRAZIL.....	2	1	20	15	26
NETHERLANDS.....	4	5	164	98	237	ARGENTINA.....	0	0	21	2	21
GERMANY, FED. REP	36	6	116	16	232	COLOMBIA.....	1	1	4	9	18
UNITED KINGDOM....	0	33	80	63	124	VENEZUELA.....	1	0	8	6	17
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	7	1	217	125	294	BERMUDA & CARIB..	0	0	0	0	1
SWITZERLAND.....	6	0	207	89	240	OTHER.....	2	2	11	10	30
SPAIN.....	0	1	1	32	39	SPEARMINT OIL (NOV)	25	40	240	201	377
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	42	34	205	355	506	EC-TEN.....	14	19	109	79	184
JAPAN.....	36	26	169	188	345	UNITED KINGDOM..	8	7	48	48	91
CHINA (MAINLAND)..	0	0	1	129	100	FRANCE.....	3	2	20	0	30
MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	3	1	14	GERMANY, FED. REP	0	0	21	5	29
LAT. AMER., EX CARR	91	43	290	209	496	OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	0	1	5	5
MEXICO.....	34	42	250	205	420	EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5	7	84	75	120
BERMUDA & CARIB..	0	0	1	0	6	JAPAN.....	0	2	61	57	81
OTHER.....	25	5	66	49	106	KOREA, REPUBLIC O	3	5	16	9	27
PEPPERMINT OIL (NOV)	74	112	589	524	911	MID. EAST & N. AFR	0	0	0	0	0
EC-TEN.....	55	29	350	240	500	LAT. AMER., EX CARR	3	10	31	28	42
UNITED KINGDOM....	36	7	166	98	236	MEXICO.....	1	9	21	20	26
GERMANY, FED. REP	8	11	70	44	103	BRAZIL.....	2	1	7	5	12
NETHERLANDS.....	6	4	38	32	62	BERMUDA & CARIB..	0	0	0	0	0
FRANCE.....	3	2	41	29	50	OTHER.....	1	1	3	4	6
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	1	0	5	22						
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	7	20	107	136	158						
JAPAN.....	2	15	94	110	102						
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	1	3	0	12	17						

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN SW: SWEET TT: TART
PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON (UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

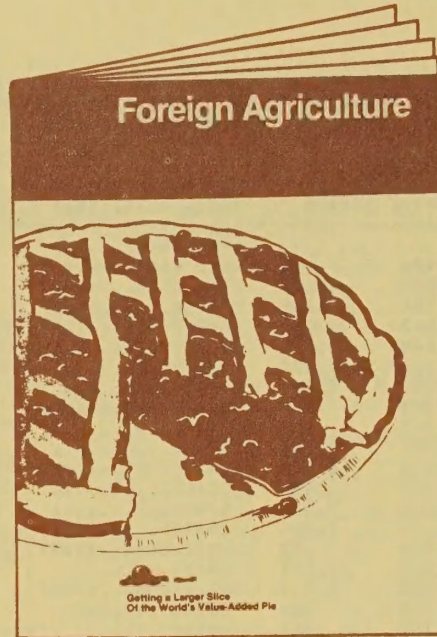
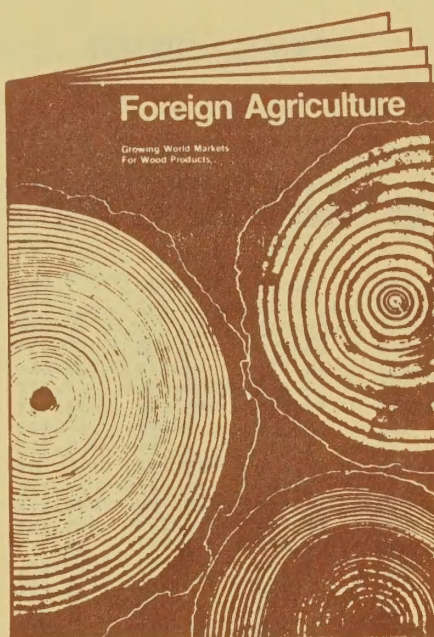
COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1984	1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1984	1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS						CHILE.....	2,481	2,156	4,133	6,340	6,589
APPLES.....(JUL)	12,399	13,010	63,088	71,024	104,406	AUSTRALIA.....	364	1,636	537	2,884	2,679
CANADA.....	3,215	2,349	38,586	25,513	44,235	REP SOUTH AFRIC	1,282	1,647	1,282	1,722	1,998
CHILE.....	8,355	9,738	9,843	17,161	26,082	PINEAPPLES.....(JAN)	4,274	6,007	20,627	18,447	60,970
NEW ZEALAND.....	829	923	3,981	6,428	15,003	HONDURAS.....	401	4,099	8,733	11,853	30,326
REP SOUTH AFRIC	0	0	3,628	10,825	11,785	MEXICO.....	3,088	705	8,428	3,219	15,033
FRANCE.....	0	0	6,266	10,944	6,281	COSTA RICA.....	514	757	1,537	1,873	9,496
BANANAS.....(JAN)	281,441	254,091	958,129	1,041,171	2,577,206	KIWI FRUIT.....(OCT)	0	9	1,258	1,393	5,694
COSTA RICA.....	51,819	42,448	233,780	191,305	585,065	NEW ZEALAND.....	0	4	1,219	1,387	5,616
HONDURAS.....	42,787	39,227	166,493	178,089	537,047	CANNED FRUIT					
ECUADOR.....	66,896	73,797	211,698	271,806	499,626	MANDARINS.....(JAN)	3,934	3,990	15,865	15,492	44,036
COLOMBIA.....	56,084	23,403	175,374	150,230	468,925	JAPAN.....	1,710	1,403	7,013	5,622	19,153
STRAWBERRIES(OCT)	10	393	2,572	4,253	2,875	SPAIN.....	1,302	1,772	4,559	6,012	12,366
MEXICO.....	5	287	1,784	3,320	1,799	KOREA, REPUBLIC	411	560	1,170	1,824	5,367
NEW ZEALAND.....	4	0	632	658	633	OLIVES, TOTAL (NOV)	4,990	4,877	31,159	26,817	57,731
GRAPEFRUIT.....(SEP)	1	1	1,273	2,285	1,299	SPAIN.....	4,251	4,249	27,464	23,347	50,467
MEXICO.....	0	0	1,184	1,428	1,184	-BRN,N GR/PR(NOV)	197	NA	1,020	NA	2,500
LEMONS.....(AUG)	93	3	1,622	4,088	3,241	GREECE.....	169	NA	917	NA	1,955
SPAIN.....	69	0	106	3,023	1,649	SPAIN.....	28	NA	45	NA	430
CHILE.....	0	0	1,209	890	1,209	-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	399	NA	2,743	NA	4,468
LIMES.....(APR)	1,520	2,510	1,520	2,510	22,894	SPAIN.....	247	NA	2,121	NA	3,376
MEXICO.....	1,298	2,290	1,298	2,290	18,535	GREECE.....	54	NA	373	NA	581
BAHAMAS.....	93	131	93	131	3,652	-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	407	NA	1,543	NA	1,810
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	53	0	17,300	6,762	17,433	SPAIN.....	402	NA	1,398	NA	1,496
MEXICO.....	0	0	15,374	5,846	15,479	GREECE.....	5	NA	127	NA	283
ORANGES.....(NOV)	3,057	865	13,397	18,079	17,448	-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	178	NA	740	NA	1,758
MEXICO.....	312	0	5,670	2,037	6,654	SPAIN.....	137	NA	653	NA	1,621
ISRAEL.....	2,677	16	5,666	3,444	5,748	-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	3,686	NA	24,443	NA	45,786
DOMINICAN REPUB	67	618	283	2,446	2,066	SPAIN.....	3,420	NA	23,212	NA	43,400
GRAPES.....(JUN)	33,480	77,962	79,562	164,814	139,162	-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	123	NA	670	NA	1,409
CHILE.....	33,466	77,826	61,215	150,916	119,839	GREECE.....	105	NA	557	NA	1,068
MEXICO.....	0	0	16,478	10,740	16,951	SPAIN.....	16	NA	36	NA	143
MANGOES.....(JAN)	2,233	2,604	4,782	4,911	37,087	PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	4,620	2,444	19,343	21,300	23,808
MEXICO.....	639	1,163	1,035	1,246	28,578	SPAIN.....	455	424	8,558	7,790	8,739
HAITI.....	1,548	1,440	3,559	3,430	7,424	REP SOUTH AFRIC	2,811	1,158	5,650	6,041	7,912
CANTALOUPE.....(MAY)	36,488	31,702	121,611	122,623	121,611	GREECE.....	110	452	3,322	1,824	3,377
MEXICO.....	33,822	27,019	110,589	101,595	110,589	PEARS.....(JUN)	177	501	740	4,839	920
MELONS, OTHER(MAY)	13,688	8,376	39,883	42,591	39,883	CANADA.....	79	6	492	88	563
MEXICO.....	5,477	4,859	18,753	21,621	18,753	REP SOUTH AFRIC	15	13	92	998	149
GUATEMALA.....	4,412	1,359	7,509	4,588	7,509	SPAIN.....	5	150	51	2,637	104
CHILE.....	2,634	1,378	6,757	6,300	6,757	PINEAPPLES.....(JAN)	22,301	20,988	54,868	77,599	189,648
WATERMELONS.(APR)	27,992	22,797	27,992	22,797	128,907	PHILIPPINES.....	11,132	9,973	30,627	42,585	93,094
MEXICO.....	27,940	22,193	27,940	22,193	127,325	THAILAND.....	9,216	7,629	15,599	23,241	69,977
PEARS.....(JUL)	4,167	5,618	7,086	12,729	12,421	MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	1,962	1,833	8,492	14,637	9,872
						MEXICO.....	598	349	6,137	7,185	6,611
						REP SOUTH AFRIC	579	441	788	1,879	1,351

U.S. IMPORTS

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1984	APRIL 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON	COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	APRIL 1984	APRIL 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT						MEXICO.....	1,366	-	3,499	-	5,438
APRICOTS....(JUL)	1,135	532	4,448	5,426	6,087	CANNED VEGETABLES					
TURKEY.....	1,113	483	4,132	5,032	5,629	PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	593	621	5,974	5,262	7,756
DATES, W/PITS(SEP)	788	727	5,531	5,344	5,668	SPAIN.....	588	621	5,838	5,202	7,576
IRAN.....	269	529	4,204	4,512	4,234	TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	13,200	4,091	62,028	32,715	81,412
PAKISTAN.....	485	148	697	590	744	MEXICO.....	5,221	675	13,558	3,373	24,144
DATES, PITTED(SEP)	120	661	3,896	8,205	4,879	PORTUGAL.....	3,506	1,472	18,531	9,579	23,016
IRAN.....	71	589	2,325	6,355	3,010	ITALY.....	397	297	8,780	5,026	9,327
IRAQ.....	-	-	657	573	710	TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	867	1,020	12,016	10,856	13,551
CHINA (MAINLAND)	-	-	614	147	617	ISRAEL.....	479	553	8,227	5,209	9,128
DRIED FIGS...(SEP)	31	1	2,731	3,106	2,744	SPAIN.....	245	20	1,467	2,211	1,773
GREECE.....	16	-	2,208	2,478	2,217	TOMATOES...(JUL)	10,790	9,116	97,675	87,727	111,189
TURKEY.....	15	-	482	565	487	ITALY.....	4,412	4,487	33,931	38,921	37,726
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	199	68	2,480	664	2,692	SPAIN.....	2,587	2,653	32,451	27,509	34,872
MEXICO.....	38	-	1,830	-	1,884	ISRAEL.....	1,094	873	22,612	13,858	23,551
REP SOUTH AFRIC	91	17	260	328	372	ARTICHOKES...(JAN)	1,026	830	3,772	4,971	18,153
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	925	661	3,579	2,607	5,491	SPAIN.....	1,005	813	3,698	4,907	17,524
SPAIN.....	638	490	1,924	1,905	3,207	ASPARAGUS...(APR)	276	717	276	717	2,897
TURKEY.....	51	68	715	220	996	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	13	35	13	35	2,086
GREECE.....	181	73	726	163	907	MEXICO.....	253	649	253	649	513
FRUIT JUICE 1/ (1,000 LITERS)						MUSHROOMS...(JUL)	9,094	5,288	53,396	50,925	68,848
APPLE/PEAR...(JUL)	36,653	65,708	469,045	626,966	549,529	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	2,938	2,010	20,428	20,117	25,052
ARGENTINA.....	1,896	4,318	115,360	163,042	137,143	CHINA (MAINLAND)	3,092	1,186	15,659	14,233	20,229
GERMANY, FED. R	9,195	19,069	111,942	146,688	131,734	HONG KONG.....	1,449	780	7,074	6,264	9,421
AUSTRIA.....	4,274	10,989	43,065	78,150	52,849	FROZEN VEGETABLES					
SPAIN.....	6,573	7,364	43,083	49,807	47,769	PEAS.....(SEP)	726	494	5,470	7,009	8,296
REP SOUTH AFRIC	1,804	3,365	36,534	41,923	42,678	CANADA.....	226	237	2,085	3,674	3,865
NETHERLANDS...	976	5,376	30,824	51,637	35,306	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	450	157	2,072	1,560	2,976
FCOJ.....(DEC)	171,027	228,242	744,699	1,140,828	2,019,569	BROCCOLI...(SEP)	5,001	6,322	20,816	26,873	27,376
BRAZIL.....	160,505	221,532	712,851	1,109,660	1,930,713	MEXICO.....	4,784	5,772	18,392	22,941	23,652
PINEAP. N CO(JAN)	2,973	2,387	6,572	5,448	17,318	GUATEMALA.....	217	504	2,397	3,809	3,696
PHILIPPINES...	1,606	2,342	5,085	5,262	15,239	CAULIFLOWER(SEP)	296	353	9,097	12,931	11,295
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	17,158	20,906	38,878	63,473	125,473	MEXICO.....	286	276	7,693	11,461	9,537
PHILIPPINES...	10,859	8,576	24,551	28,728	62,227	GUATEMALA.....	7	27	1,371	1,112	1,694
THAILAND.....	4,895	7,935	8,116	18,953	42,394	OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	426	516	8,138	7,051	9,381
FROZEN FRUIT						DOMINICAN REPUB	-	-	4,031	3,596	4,182
BLUEBERRIES...(JAN)	276	441	1,232	1,493	4,850	GUATEMALA.....	112	287	2,134	1,138	2,635
CANADA.....	276	441	1,229	1,492	4,848	EL SALVADOR.....	314	228	1,522	1,536	2,054
RASPBERRIES...(JAN)	416	223	960	408	2,172	POTATOES...(SEP)	2,059	1,886	9,727	16,396	17,789
CANADA.....	347	25	648	65	1,321	CANADA.....	2,041	1,867	9,688	16,216	17,732
NEW ZEALAND....	48	163	234	257	306	DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	3,021	5,243	9,158	13,801	23,186	MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	62	90	317	413	965
MEXICO.....	2,603	4,918	7,571	12,262	19,202	JAPAN.....	8	29	64	215	422
POLAND.....	165	261	644	1,186	2,538	CHILE.....	30	32	129	90	190
FRESH VEGETABLES						KOREA, REPUBLIC	3	7	49	28	131
BEANS 2/.....(OCT)	1,331	1,779	9,759	10,003	11,383	CHINA (TAIWAN)...	10	14	36	52	114
MEXICO.....	1,196	1,681	8,782	8,834	9,653	TREE NUTS					
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	10,427	2,479	61,605	12,923	65,641	COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	3,327	4,220	14,635	17,194	39,279
MEXICO.....	7,812	1,509	46,245	7,050	47,082	PHILIPPINES....	3,180	3,753	14,062	15,557	36,386
CANADA.....	132	615	6,949	5,136	8,684	BRAZILS, UNSH(AUG)	194	58	2,123	2,242	6,365
NETHERLANDS...	2,104	144	6,881	315	8,060	BRAZIL.....	191	38	2,002	2,115	6,171
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	2,404	2,400	56,138	55,030	67,889	PISTACH, UNSH(AUG)	1,085	128	3,239	7,450	4,800
CANADA.....	1,774	1,837	51,995	50,607	62,571	IRAN.....	1,037	127	3,019	7,355	4,533
CAULIFLOWER...(OCT)	30	67	3,513	3,294	6,502	BRAZILS, SHLD(AUG)	260	110	3,549	3,251	4,483
CANADA.....	-	-	2,316	1,814	5,218	BRAZIL.....	138	43	2,297	2,075	3,091
MEXICO.....	30	10	1,096	1,147	1,098	PERU.....	38	64	753	858	875
CELERY.....(OCT)	7	546	1,703	2,629	3,481	CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	2,810	2,856	35,278	30,264	42,831
CANADA.....	0	-	1,648	1,312	3,415	INDIA.....	1,009	923	18,982	14,458	22,157
CUCUMBERS.....(OCT)	23,534	17,633	163,598	164,627	177,815	BRAZIL.....	729	1,460	9,963	10,203	13,023
MEXICO.....	22,499	16,781	152,952	152,588	165,750	FILBERT, SHLD(AUG)	681	380	2,519	2,516	3,607
EGGPLANT.....(OCT)	2,223	1,463	16,110	12,807	18,295	TURKEY.....	615	379	2,006	2,401	2,941
MEXICO.....	2,185	1,448	15,594	12,511	17,564	ITALY.....	56	-	424	22	558
GARLIC.....(OCT)	2,311	2,169	5,954	5,201	17,001	HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
MEXICO.....	2,020	1,468	3,208	2,222	13,127	HOPS.....(SEP)	417,447	517,672	6,666,232	6,128,409	6,713,313
ARGENTINA.....	231	259	1,870	1,117	2,140	GERMANY, FED. R	272,213	425,828	4,785,000	5,157,921	4,786,134
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	452	875	7,118	10,123	14,197	CZECHOSLOVAKIA..	90,808	-	1,362,308	417,837	1,362,308
CANADA.....	18	12	481	1,035	7,460	GRAPE WINE					
MEXICO.....	421	831	6,575	8,861	6,614	(1,000 LITERS)					
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	899	1,359	4,939	3,748	20,905	CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	3,843	3,491	15,082	16,277	56,433
MEXICO.....	763	1,285	4,447	3,224	19,929	ITALY.....	1,895	1,644	7,673	8,629	28,249
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	33,153	18,121	101,399	83,863	122,587	FRANCE.....	1,049	1,044	3,476	3,897	13,845
MEXICO.....	28,558	16,001	80,785	69,986	92,572	SPAIN.....	756	666	3,375	3,201	12,349
CANADA.....	1,397	1,259	14,873	10,317	18,625	TABLE WINE...(JAN)	37,487	33,580	136,394	131,234	448,003
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	11,134	17,353	77,216	83,711	97,986	ITALY.....	19,887	17,123	72,044	68,463	238,091
MEXICO.....	10,628	16,334	73,561	79,459	91,264	FRANCE.....	8,864	8,349	32,348	30,674	105,501
POTATO, SEED.(OCT)	11,036	12,585	27,609	36,402	31,942	GERMANY, FED. R	5,027	5,316	17,172	17,845	60,697
CANADA.....	10,978	12,567	27,546	36,331	31,619	FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	1,842	1,296	6,427	5,732	19,948
POTATO, TABLE(OCT)	8,724	19,445	72,593	124,261	95,946	ITALY.....	1,024	682	3,396	3,133	10,288
CANADA.....	8,311	19,445	72,134	124,082	93,943	SPAIN.....	703	450	2,546	1,873	8,159
SQUASH.....(OCT)	7,303	4,963	52,212	49,617	59,590	CUT FLOWERS					
MEXICO.....	6,861	4,663	51,015	47,941	57,546	(1,000 UNITS)					
TOMATOES.....(OCT)	58,252	79,293	281,338	279,190	381,244	ROSES.....(JAN)	18,113	14,289	58,468	58,088	158,800
MEXICO.....	57,361	78,161	278,786	276,255	377,127	COLOMBIA.....	16,000	10,849	47,581	46,155	121,522
ASPARAGUS...(FEB)	1,367	-	3,516	-	6,192	CARNATIONS...(JAN)	68,607	58,625	252,830	226,145	637,242
						COLOMBIA.....	65,830	53,265	240,131	216,213	611,024

1/SINGLE-STRENGTH EQUIVALENT 2/ MAY INCLUDE SOME FROZEN PRODUCTS 3/ ONLY CUT AND SLICED
BRN: BRINE N: NOT GR: GREEN RP: RIPE NEC: NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED CONC: CONCENTRATED FT: FORTIFIED VERM: VERMOUTH



Do you need information about

- Overseas markets and buying trends?
- New competitors and products?
- Trade policy developments?
- Overseas promotional activities?

Then **Foreign Agriculture** — USDA's fact-filled monthly agricultural trade magazine — is for you. Based on official USDA data available nowhere else, **Foreign Agriculture** articles are clear and crisp, written to provide the export information you need, in a concise and extremely readable form.

Special information is found in **Foreign Agriculture's** telegraphed, targeted news departments: Fact File, Country Briefs, Trade Updates and Marketing News. And its tables and graphs will give you an immediate grasp of what's going on overseas.

In addition, periodic special issues—such as the one devoted entirely to value-added exports—will give you a wide range of detailed information about overseas markets.

If you use agricultural facts and figures in your business, you need **Foreign Agriculture**.

Subscribe today! Just \$16.00 (\$20.00 for foreign delivery) brings you Foreign Agriculture for 12 full months.

SUBSCRIPTION ORDER FORM

Please print or type

Write check payable to:
Superintendent of Documents

MAIL ORDER FORM TO:

Superintendent of Documents
Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

For Office Use Only

Quantity	Charges
_____ Publications	_____
_____ Subscriptions	_____
Special Shipping Charges	_____
International Handling	_____
Special Charges	_____
OPNR	_____
_____ UPNS	_____
_____ Balance Due	_____
_____ Discount	_____
_____ Refund	_____

Enter My Subscription To FOREIGN AGRICULTURE

\$16.00 domestic (United States and its possessions); \$20.00 foreign. The Government Printing Office requires that foreign addressees send international money orders, UNESCO coupons, or checks drawn on a domestic bank only.

Enclosed is \$ _____

- ☐ Check
☐ Money order
☐ Charge to my Deposit Account

No. _____

Order No. _____

Credit Card Orders Only (Visa and Mastercard)

Total charges \$ _____

Credit card No. _____

Expiration Date Month/Year _____

Name—First, Last

Company Name or Additional Address Line

Street Address

City

State

Zip Code

Country

FAS Circulars: Market Information For Agricultural Exporters

As an agricultural exporter, you need timely, reliable information on changing consumer preferences, needs of foreign buyers, and the supply and demand situation in countries around the world.

The Foreign Agricultural Service can provide that information in its commodity circulars.

World agricultural information and updates on special FAS export services for the food and agricultural trade all are available in these periodic circulars.

For a sample copy of these reports—which can supply you with the information you need to make sound business decisions—check the box indicated, fill out the address form and mail it today.

To subscribe: Indicate which publications you want. Send a check for the total amount payable to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Only checks on U.S. banks, cashier's checks, or international money orders will be accepted. **NO REFUNDS CAN BE MADE.**

Mail this form to: Foreign Agricultural Service
Information Division
Room 4644-S
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

No. of Subscriptions

Subscription Rate

			Domestic	Foreign
_____	10022	Cocoa (2 issues)	\$ 3.00	\$4.00
_____	10003	Coffee (3 issues)	5.00	10.00
_____	10004	Cotton (12 issues)	20.00	30.00
		Dairy, Livestock & Poultry:		
_____	10005	Export Trade & Prospects (8 issues)	14.00	22.00
_____	10006	Meat & Dairy Monthly Imports (12 issues)	20.00	25.00
_____	10007	Dairy Situation (2 issues)	3.00	4.00
_____	10008	Livestock & Poultry Situation (2 issues)	4.00	7.00
_____	10009	All 24 Reports Listed Above	41.00	58.00
		Grains:		
_____	10010	World Grain Situation & Outlook (16 issues)	28.00	41.00
_____	10011	Export Markets for U.S. Grain (12 issues)	20.00	30.00
_____	10013	USSR Grain Situation & Outlook (12 issues)	15.00	20.00
_____	10014	All 40 Reports Listed Above	63.00	91.00
_____	10015	Horticultural Products (12 issues)	20.00	30.00
_____	10016	Oilseeds & Products (13 issues)	27.00	42.00
_____	10017	Seeds (4 issues)	9.00	15.00
_____	10018	Sugar, Molasses & Honey (3 issues)	5.00	8.00
_____	10019	Tea, Spices & Essential Oils (3 issues)	5.00	7.00
_____	10020	Tobacco (12 issues)	25.00	40.00
_____	10021	World Crop Production (12 issues)	18.00	25.00
_____	10023	Wood Products (4 issues)	7.00	10.00

_____ **Total Reports Ordered**

_____ **Total Subscription Price**

☐ **Please send me a sample copy.**

Enclosed is my Check for \$_____ Made Payable to Foreign Agricultural Service.

Name (Last, first, middle initial)

Organization or Firm

Street or P.O. Box Number

City

State

Zip Code

Country

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
USDA-FAS
WASHINGTON, D.C.
PERMIT No. G-262

If your address should be changed _____ PRINT
OR TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE and
return the whole sheet and/or envelope to:

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, Room 4644 So.
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250